

BOTH SIDES  
REINFORCED  
FOR BATTLE

GERMANS BEING OPENLY RE-  
INFORCED ON LARGE SCALE.  
ALLIES ALSO ADD MORE  
TROOPS FOR AN-  
OTHER IN-  
COUNTER.

## PREDICT HUN FAILURE

Next Thrust of Germans Will Be An-  
other Failure.—British Improve  
Their Line in Minor Skir-  
mishes.—Moonlight  
Attack.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Ottawa, April 22.—The  
fight in France is  
not expected to last long, not-  
withstanding the inclemency  
of the weather with wind and  
rain, says a Reuters dispatch  
today received here from  
London.

"The Germans are licking  
their hurts after their recent  
thrashing and evidently do  
not mean to reattack until  
they are ready to do so on a  
great scale, the message  
adds. "They are being open-  
ly and enormously reinforced.  
The allies have also strength-  
ened their forces and it is like-  
ly the next thrust will be no  
more effective than that of a  
month ago, when the Ger-  
man people were told to ex-  
pect a speedy triumph. The  
expectation on this side in-  
deed is that the battle may  
last weeks. One thing it will  
be impossible for the enemy  
to benefit by strategic sur-  
prise similar to that of March  
last when they attack on a  
front of 50 miles.

"All the enemy onslaughts  
hitherto have failed to obtain  
their object owing to the im-  
possibility of using their re-  
serve and resulted in the bot-  
tling up of a million and a  
half men in the triangle of  
Hazebrouck, Amiens and  
Noyon."

Make Attack.  
With the British Army in France,  
April 22.—Taking advantage of  
the weather, the Germans at 10 o'clock  
last night made a strong but un-  
successful attack against the British  
position north of Arras, west of  
the Albert road. Heavy fighting  
continued until 4 o'clock this morn-  
ing. The Germans appear to have  
been repulsed and to have lost  
ground elsewhere in the wood.  
The assault was preceded by heavy  
bombardment and the gun fire on both  
sides kept up most of the night.  
There was a brief lull in fighting  
throughout Monday east of Arras and  
on both sides of the Scarpe. The  
bombardment at Villers-Bretonneux  
and surrounding territory also con-  
tinued.

The British improved their line  
somewhat in the neighborhood of  
Villers-Bretonneux.

English Advance.  
London, April 22.—The British ad-  
vanced slightly last night in  
operations on both the principal  
battle fronts, the war office an-  
nounced. Gains were made near vil-  
lers-Bretonneux and Albert on the  
left, and near the Somme on the right.  
A strong attack by the Germans on the  
north of Albert was repulsed and  
the enemy captured one of the  
small advance posts.

Official Word.  
An official statement follows:  
In the night a strong local at-  
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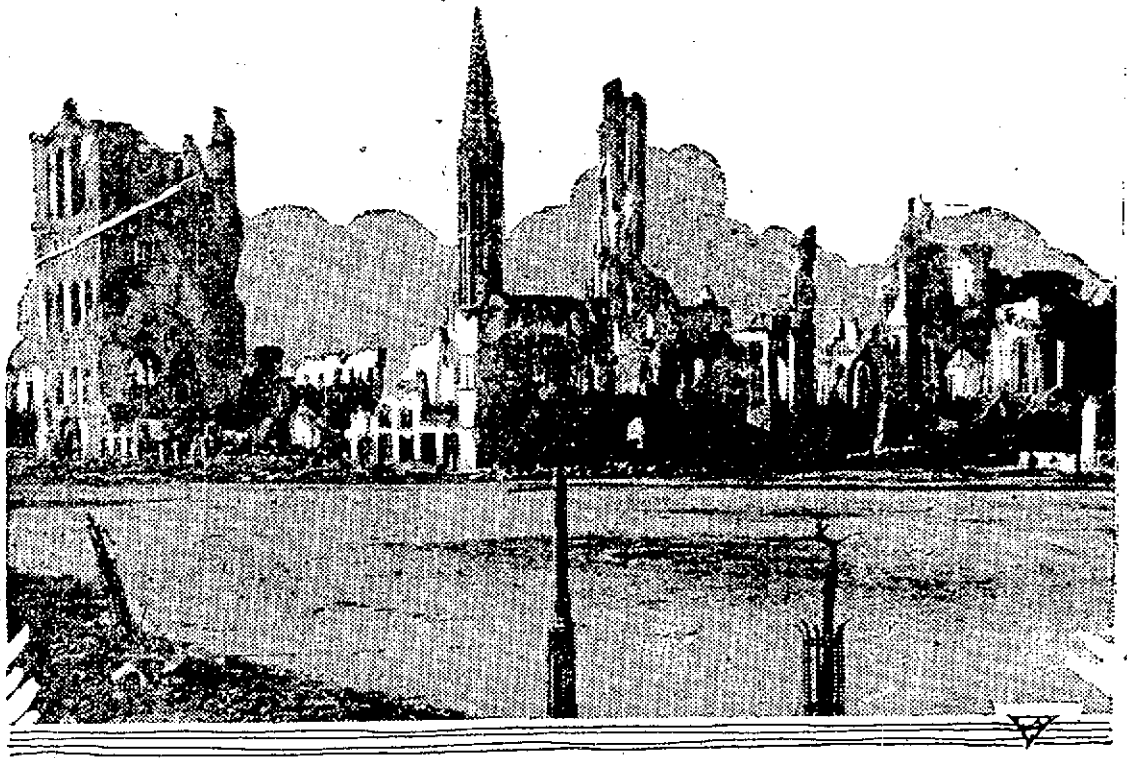
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## YPRES, HUN OBJECTIVE, BATTERED BY MANY BOMBARDMENTS



The cathedral and public square at Ypres showing the ruins caused by German shells.

Ypres, whose possession is so important to the British armies in Flanders, and at present a Hun objective in the north, was one of the most beautiful cities on the continent in days of peace. The many bombardments from enemy guns within range of the town have ruined a big part of the city's most handsome structures.

## WAR AT GLANCE.—Having with-

stood a violent German infantry at-  
tack, the British army has driven the  
sector northwest of Ypres. The Ger-  
mans have been driven from the positions  
they gained Saturday and restored the  
situation completely. The American  
main position held out against the  
enemy but he occupied the advance  
element from which he was ejected  
Sunday by Americans in a counter at-  
tack. To the east French lines also  
have been re-established. Indications  
are the Germans intended to make the  
attack the start of an effort to sepa-  
rate the American and French troops  
and perhaps wipe out the American  
sector. General Pershing's men, how-  
ever, fought desperately and only re-  
tired from Seicheprey before over-  
powering numbers. The enemy was  
not able to hold the village and soon  
evacuated it.

HELD POINTS.—After the Ameri-  
cans had driven the Germans from  
this position, the British army did  
not attack again and Sunday was  
comparatively quiet east of St. Mihiel.  
The German offensive which persisted  
throughout the day and into the  
night was preceded by violent artil-  
lery fire but the Americans were un-  
dermined and struck to their guns and  
trenches. Two German airplanes  
were brought down by American ma-  
chine guns.

BERLIN REPORT.—Berlin in its  
official statement described Satur-  
day's action lengthily. Admission is  
made the fighting was severe and it  
was a tactical success. The British  
lost 32,000 men, including  
live officers, and twenty-five machine  
guns were captured. Heavy losses, it  
is said, were inflicted by the Ger-  
mans. The effort failed, however, and  
the announcement the attackers re-  
treated to their own position under  
cover of night. Berlin makes no men-  
tion of French troops being engaged  
in the action.

QUIT IN PICARDY.—In the Picar-  
dy battle the Germans have not  
resumed their attack and apparently  
are awaiting the attack of the British  
to decide when to attack next, while  
fresh troops and new supplies are be-  
ing brought forward.

Meanwhile fresh reinforcements  
are being poured in behind the Brit-  
ish lines. The French troops are  
now with Field Marshal Haig's men  
on both the northern and southern  
flank of the salient south of Ypres.  
The British have driven the Germans from  
some advance posts.

ARTILLERY ACTIVE.—In this  
area where strong German attacks  
were repulsed, the British artillery  
has been active. The enemy's artil-  
lery is more active. Artillery duels  
continue violently along most  
of the Picardy battle front where  
the Germans are using guns of  
the heaviest caliber. Today the Ger-  
man offensive begins its second week  
without having separated the British  
and French and with the British still  
intact.

THE NEXT BLOW.—Where the  
next blow will fall is uncertain, but  
the allies are prepared to meet it as  
they did the others. It is probable  
the Germans are not willing to end  
the Flanders attack without making  
an effort to drive in the north-  
east corner of the salient. Enemy  
activity south of Arras also has been  
noted.

STRENGTHEN LINE.—While  
awaiting the next German blow, the  
British are strengthening their line.  
The British is taking advantage of the  
comparative lull to strengthen his line.  
Both north and south of the Somme  
on the left, the British are improving  
their positions. The British are im-  
proving their positions in the north-  
east corner of the salient. Similarly,  
the Germans made attempts to push  
forward their line in the Meuse re-  
gion north of Albert in which effort  
they apparently are preparing for  
some more important movements.  
The British offered sharp defense and  
foiled enemy efforts.

BIG GUNS ACTIVE.—Heavy artil-  
lery activity is progressing on so many  
parts of the front that little indica-  
tion is offered by this as to the point  
selected by Germany for the new  
thrust. Naturally the allies are expected  
to make every effort to extricate  
themselves from the pocket into  
which they have forced themselves  
along the Lys, southwest of Ypres.  
But last night the British position in  
Nispepe wood wherein lies the route  
to Hazebrouck, the railroad center  
from which it is well known the Ger-  
mans have been driving a new de-  
velopment in the region north of  
Ypres where the Belgians stopped a  
turning movement last week, prevent-  
ing the British from being flanked.

EXPECT FLEMISH MOVEMENT.—The na-  
ture of the ground and disposition of  
opposing forces makes it seem prob-  
able a repetition of the attempt is to  
be looked for. The situation in the  
Somme region is being reported  
more even more closely watched than  
that along the Franco-Belgian bor-  
der to the north. Field Marshal Haig  
reported heavy shelling of the British  
line on both sides of the Somme and  
the correspondents are  
sending word of German preparation  
for a movement of some nature be-  
tween Arras and Amiens, within  
which region is under bombardment,  
they are located.

HEAVY BOMBARDMENT.—The  
enemy is known to be bringing up  
some of the heaviest guns to the  
Somme battlefield, with Amiens as his

Encouraging Reports  
Being Received From  
Federal Districts

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, April 22.—Half of the  
three billion minimum sought for the  
Third Liberty Loan remains to be  
subscribed in the remaining working  
days of the campaign. Early reports  
today to headquarters indicated the  
total had been raised above \$1,500,-  
000,000, reports already in show \$1,-  
456,585,100. This covers only part of  
Saturday's business and represents an  
increase of eighty-five million over the  
total reports of Saturday night. Rail-  
road employees over the whole coun-  
try are subscribing liberally. R. H.  
Aishton of Chicago, regional director  
of railroads west of the Mississippi,  
reported today subscriptions of \$29,-  
000,000 from railroad men in his ter-  
ritory.

Latest report indicated the state of  
Washington has exceeded its quota.  
Seattle had 45,000 subscribers and  
Portland 40,000. The state of Ore-  
gon had 20,000. Tacoma reports 20,000.  
The state of Idaho has 20,000. The  
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# Buy LIBERTY BONDS

## The Best Investment IN THE WORLD

### THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Established 1855.

### No Sacrifice is Too Great to Win This War

The American people must realize this before it is too late.

Our resources are now needed by our Country as never before.

Shall we hesitate to place them at the command of our Government?

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### Merchants & Savings Bank

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## CHIROPRACTOR

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Lady Attendant

Your Spine Examined Free.

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Hours: 1 to 5 and by appointment.

Phone Office, Bell 121 W.; R. C. 140.

Residence, Bell 121 W.; R. C. 140.

Plan for Architectural Harmony.

"Architecture is frozen music," but we would have to keep cotton in our ears if some of our architectural should show out. Why does the harmony we appreciate in music and painting not appear in our buildings, particularly in their relation to each other?—Frank A. Bourne, in the House Beautiful.

Terrestrial Magnetism Blamed.

In the opinion of a French scientist, the swinging motion that often breaks electric transmission lines is due as much to terrestrial magnetism as it is to wind.

## SCOTCH EDUCATOR

### HERE TO LECTURE



Sir George Adam Smith.

Sir George Adam Smith, principal and vice chancellor of the Aberdeen university, has arrived in America from England as a representative of the British Foreign office and he will give here a series of lectures in the course of which he will urge the British project of restoring Palestine to the Jews as a future home land. Sir George has written several books on the Holy Land and is one of the foremost biblical students of today.

## THIRTY-TWO MEN TO COLUMBUS BARRACKS SATURDAY, MAY 4TH

WILL LEAVE AT FIVE-TWELVE  
OVER THE ST. PAUL ROAD  
ARRIVING IN CHICAGO  
AT EIGHT-THIRTY  
THAT EVENING.  
155 STVENG.

### N. Y. C. FROM CHICAGO

Reach Toledo at Seven-Ten Sunday Morning and Leave Over T. & O. C. for Columbus Barracks, Arriving at Noon.

Janesville district's contingent of thirty-two selects will leave Saturday morning, May 4th, at 5:15 over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road for Columbus Barracks, Columbus, Ohio. Orders for the enlistment of the men on that date were received this morning from the War Department. The movement of the thirty-two local men is a part of the movement of 2,185 men from the entire state who will depart for the big camp during the period May 1st to 10th.

The Janesville boys will make up part of an increment of 165 composed of men from Lafayette, Richland, Green, and Rock counties. Twenty selects will leave Richland Center on the afternoon of May 4th, arriving in this city at 5:05 p. m. Twenty-eight selects from Burlington and twenty-seven from Monroe will arrive in the city at 4:30 p. m. the same afternoon. The local quota of 32 men will combine with these 75 selects and leave on a special train at 12:15 p. m. Sunday morning for Toledo, Ohio. Edward Bellot, chief of the 49 men will be picked up at 8:45 and the train will proceed to Chicago, arriving there at 8:30 p. m. Dinner will be served en route to Chicago.

These 165 men will lay over at that city until twelve-thirty midnight, when, together with 169 men from Sturgeon Bay, Keweenaw, Green Bay, Chippewa, Manitowish, and other places, they will board a special train on the New York Central, arriving at Toledo at seven-thirty Sunday morning. They will take breakfast at Toledo and depart at seven-forty for Columbus, reaching their destination at twelve-thirty noon Sunday, 424 strong. What branch of the service they will enter has not as yet been announced.

Included in the list of thirty-two men and eight alternates published below are seven alternates for the Camp Grant contingent of forty-three men scheduled to leave April 30th. It is possible that the first two or three men on the list will be sent to Camp Grant, as there are still several farm boys in the city who are waiting for entrance to the Rockford Camp who have not filed their claims for temporary exemption. In case they are dismissed from the call, their places will be taken by the first two or three men listed below. This will in turn necessitate the sending to Columbus of an equal number of alternates, whose names are given at the bottom of the list.

Of the forty men listed below, only two signified on their registration cards that they had had previous military experience. E. K. Pappas has served eight months in the infantry of the Greek army as a corporal, while Frank Marchant, a diver at the Rock River Woolen Mills, has served two and one half months as a private in the British army. Both having declared their intentions of becoming U. S. citizens, were obliged to register last June.

The names of the thirty-two men who will leave May 4th for Columbus Barracks, together with the names of the eight alternates, follow:

- |                         |             |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| 146—Coke, Frank C.      | Edgerton    |
| 147—Hansen, Lee C.      | Edgerton    |
| 148—Hogan, Henry E.     | Janesville  |
| 149—Hudson, Emerson     | Janesville  |
| 150—Dutton, Maurice J.  | Janesville  |
| 151—Shaw, George Elmer  | Janesville  |
| 152—Hunt, Walter E.     | Janesville  |
| 153—Mills, Archie       | Milton Jet. |
| 154—Katz, Simon         | Janesville  |
| 155—Trick, Francis      | Edgerton    |
| 156—Farrish, Ellsworth  | Janesville  |
| 157—Hall, Albert C.     | Janesville  |
| 158—Hend, Edward        | Janesville  |
| 159—Krinkley, Willard   | Janesville  |
| 160—Minnard, George     | Janesville  |
| 161—Farrington, Jack E. | Janesville  |
| 162—R. F. D. No. 7.     |             |
| 163—Wendorf, Richard    | Milton Jet. |
| 164—Charles, Walter     | Janesville  |
| 165—Smith, Frank E.     | Janesville  |
| 166—Pappas, E. K.       | Janesville  |
| 167—Hudson, Emerson     | Janesville  |
| 168—Dutton, Maurice J.  | Janesville  |
| 169—Shaw, George Elmer  | Janesville  |
| 170—Hunt, Walter E.     | Janesville  |
| 171—Mills, Archie       | Milton Jet. |
| 172—Katz, Simon         | Janesville  |
| 173—Trick, Francis      | Edgerton    |
| 174—Farrish, Ellsworth  | Janesville  |
| 175—Hall, Albert C.     | Janesville  |
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| 182—Charles, Walter     | Janesville  |
| 183—Smith, Frank E.     | Janesville  |
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| 363—Smith, Frank E.     | Janesville  |
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| 368—Hunt, Walter E.     | Janesville  |
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| 396—R. F. D. No. 7.     |             |
| 397—Wendorf, Richard    | Milton Jet. |
| 398—Charles, Walter     | Janesville  |
| 399—Smith, Frank E.     | Janesville  |
| 400—Pappas, E. K.       | Janesville  |

Bring your friends and come to this pancake lunch tomorrow noon—25 cents.

### K. I. A. CLUB DANCE TOMORROW EVENING

Fourth Annual Party Will Be Held in  
Ternschorean Hall—Not Proceeds  
Will Go to Belgian Relief Fund.

Invitations have been issued by the K. I. A. club composed of young ladies of this city, for a dancing party to be held tomorrow evening at Ternschorean hall. This is the fourth annual party given by these girls and is being looked forward to by the dancing people of the city. The Aradia club orchestra has been secured to furnish the music.

The entire net proceeds will be donated to the Belgian relief fund for work among the refugees of that stricken country.

The committee in charge is composed of the Misses Beatrice Kelly, Lydia McKibbin and Betty Kienow.

**CARD OF THANKS.** We wish to thank all relatives and friends for their kindness during the sickness and death of our beloved wife and mother. Also for the beautiful floral offerings.

**FRED NOBS AND FAMILY.**

**Entertain for Soldiers:** Mr. and Mrs. William Bladen entertained at their home last evening in honor of Messrs. Lloyd, R. C. and Walter Craig, three young men are preparing to leave for service with the United States army. The dinner was attended by the families, twelve being present.

**Notice:** Janesville Lodge No. 55, F. & A. M., will meet in stated communication this evening at 7:30 p. m. Work in the E. A. degree. Visiting brothers welcome.

### PERSONAL MENTION

George Berry spent Sunday in Chicago visiting relatives and friends.

Oscar Johnson of Madison, is spending a few days at the home of Mrs. O. G. Scott, 318 S. Third street.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar P. Halverson announce the arrival of a daughter, Bernice Marguerite, on Friday.

Henry Edick, principal of the high school at Revere, Wis., spent Saturday in this city the guest of his parents.

Mrs. Charles Dann of Court street is confined to her home with illness.

Corporal Joseph Grosse has returned to Camp Grant after spending a short time in the city visiting friends.

Miss Mason of this city left this morning on a business trip to Monroe and Shullsburg.

Sergeant Lloyd Branks of Camp Grant has returned after spending the week-end with his mother in this city.

The pleasant news has come from Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Sherman of Des Moines, Iowa, that the birth of a daughter, who will be named John Wilson Sherman. He was born on March 23.

Mrs. Sherman will be remembered as Miss Charlotte Rudd, and during her residence in the city she made many warm friends.

Miss Edna Stendel was a Beloit visitor on Sunday.

Miss Martha Anklam, superintendent of the state graded school at Afion, is taking an enforced vacation to have her tonsils removed.

**Out-of-town guests.** Rev. and Mrs. Raymond G. Pierson and Mrs. L. G. Catchpole went to Milwaukee today. They have gone to attend the annual meeting of the N. W. district of the Women's Foreign Missionary society, held in the first church in Milwaukee, April 23, 24.

Corporal Charles Berk of Camp Grant returned last evening, after an over Sunday visit at his home on Center avenue.

Miss Gladys Kelly of Chatham street, who has been confined to the house with illness for the past ten days, has recovered and has returned to business.

Mr. W. F. Bosworth of Jackson street has returned from a Chicago visit of several days.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Mathews of Madison street returned last evening, after a visit at the home of Mr. Mathews' mother, who recently passed away.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Halverson of Chicago, Wis., have welcomed a daughter to their home. She was born on Saturday, April 20th.

John Dower spent the last of the week in Janesville with his daughter, Mrs. Edwards of East street is home from Chicago, where she spent the past two weeks with friends.

Miss Jessie Owen returned from Milwaukee this morning, having spent the week-end at her home in that city.

Russell Griffin came down from the Wisconsin university and spent Sunday at his home in this city.

Lieutenant Cook of Camp Grant visited over the week-end at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Hanchett on North Jackson street.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Mott of Prospect avenue have returned from a visit the last of the week with friends in Milwaukee.

Miss Flossie Nalty of Broadhead was a Janesville visitor the last of the week.

Miss Sara Sutherland is home from a visit with friends for several days in Chicago.

Carroll Whaley came home to spend the week-end from Milton college.

Mr. J. Williams and Charles Frank of Milwaukee were Sunday business visitors in this city.

J. K. Kraft of Madison is spending the day in Janesville.

Mr. Fenton Stevens of 120 St. Lawrence avenue has returned. She has been spending the winter in Biloxi, Miss. The last few weeks she was the guest of her son and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Stevens, in Chicago.

Among the out-of-town people who came to attend the lecture given at the Christian Science church last evening, were: Mrs. Irene Wilbur, Mrs. Rose Wilbur and Mrs. Wagner of Milton; Mesdames Greenwood, Rosenblatt, Martin and Hall, of Beloit; Mrs. Vance and Miss Young of Broadhead; Miss Jessie Meyer of Palmyra; Mrs. W. Stark of Delavan; Mrs. Charles Davis and Miss Martha Davis of Janesville; John A. Davis of Phillips, Wis. and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Marsh of Milton Junction.

Mrs. Roy McDonald came down from Madison for a week-end visit with friends in this city. She returned Sunday evening.

Miss Mercedes McGortch of Fifth avenue has gone to Chicago to spend a few days with friends.

Charles Edgerton was an Edgerton visitor the last of the week. He went to attend the funeral of the late Casper Sherman.

Mrs. Harry Shoemaker and Mrs. Cox of this city and Mrs. William More of Minneapolis, were visitors this past week at the Dixon home in the town of Center.

Mr. and Mrs. John Mair and Anna Ticken were the week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Barless at their country home.

First Sergeant Howard Smith, after spending Saturday and Sunday at the John Jones home on Oakland avenue, returned last evening to Camp Grant.

Mr. Gault, Brookfield, on a short visit in town with his mother, Mrs. E. D. Roberts, of Court street.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Dedrick of 84 Milwaukee avenue, received a telegram on Saturday announcing the sudden death of their mother, Mrs. John Dedrick, of Geneseo, Ill. They left in the afternoon to attend the funeral.











## PETEY DINK—HE REALLY SHOULD LET HER RAISE CHICKENS



## RAINBOW'S END

A NOVEL  
By BEN BEACH  
Author of  
"The Iron Trail," "The Spoilers,"  
"Heart of the Sunset," etc.

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O'Reilly had met women with ideals, with purposes, with ambitions, and his opinion of them was low. Women who had "missions" were always troublesome, he had discovered. This one, it appeared, was unusual only in that she had adopted a particularly exacting form of charitable work. Nursing, even as a rich woman's diversion, must be anything but agreeable. O'Reilly pictured this Evans person in his mind—a large, plain, elderly creature, obsessed with humanitarian ideas of uplifting the masses! She would undoubtedly bore him with stories of her work; she would reproach him with neglect of his duties to the suffering; and too deeply engrossed at the moment with his own troubles to care anything whatever about the "masses." And she was a "miss." That meant that she wore thick glasses

## A CLEAR COMPLEXION

Ruddy Cheeks—Sparkling Eyes—  
Most Women Can Have

Says Dr. Edwards, a Well-Known  
Ohio Physician

Dr. F. M. Edwards for 17 years treated scores of women for liver and bowel ailments. During these years he gave to his patients a prescription made of a few well-known vegetable ingredients mixed with olive oil, naming them Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets. You will know them by their olive color.

These tablets are wonder-workers on the liver and bowels, which cause a normal action, carrying off the waste and poisonous matter in one's system.

If you have a pale face, salivary lock, dull eyes, pimples, constipation, headaches, a listless, no-good feeling, a lot of nervous, inactive bowels, you take one of Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets nightly for a time and note the pleasing results.

Thousands of women as well as men take Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets—the successful substance for constipation—and then just in the twinkling of an eye, 10c and 25c per box. All druggists.

Itching is unnecessary! Resinol stops it quickly

The moment that Resinol Ointment reaches itching skin, the itching usually stops within a few minutes. That is why Resinol is so popular. It is successfully even in severe cases of eczema, ringworm, rashes and many other tormenting, itchy skin diseases. Aided by warm baths with Resinol Soap, Resinol Ointment makes a sick skin or scalp healthy, quickly, easily and at no cost.

DOCTOR GAVE THIS RUN-DOWN WOMAN VINOL

And She Got Well—Her Nervousness Disappeared.

"I'm Going Right to the Insurrectors With You."

but, on the contrary, her unflagging interest induced O'Reilly to address his talk more often to her than to the doctor. He soon discovered that she understood the Cuban situation as well as or better than he, and that her sympathies were keen. She was genuinely moved by the gallant struggle of the Cuban people, and when the dinner was over she exploded a surprise which left both men speechless.

"This settles it with me," she announced. "I'm going right to the insurrectors with you."

"With me?" O'Reilly could not conceal his lack of enthusiasm. "I don't know that the junta will take me."

"They will if I ask them. You say the rebels have no hospitals, no nurses—"

"We do the best we can, with our equipment."

"Well, I'll supply better equipment, and I'll handle it myself. I'm in earnest. You shouldn't stop me!"

and probably kept cats.

A raging laugh from the cramped hallway interrupted these reflections; then a moment later Doctor Alvarado was introducing O'Reilly to a young woman so completely out of the picture, so utterly the opposite of his preconceived notions, that he was momentarily at a loss. Johnnie found himself looking into a pair of frank gray eyes, and felt his hand seized by a firm, almost masculine grasp. Miss Evans, according to his first dazzling impression, was about the most fetching creature he had ever seen and about the last person by whom any young man could be bored. The girl and she was a girl—had brought into the room an electric vitality, a breeziness hard to describe. Altogether she was such a vision of healthy, unaffected and smartly gotten-up young womanhood that O'Reilly could only stammer his acknowledgment of the introduction, inwardly berating himself for his awkwardness.

Alvarado placed an affectionate hand upon Miss Evans' shoulder. "O'Reilly, this girl has done more for Cuba than any of us. She has spent a small fortune for medical supplies," said he.

"Those poor men must live on outside," the girl exclaimed. "Anyone who can bear to take the stuff ought to have all he wants. I've a perfect passion for giving pills!"

O'Reilly liked this girl. He had liked her the instant she favored him with her friendly smile, and so, trusting fatuously to his masculine powers of observation, he tried to analyze her. He could not guess her age, for an expensive ladies' tailor can buff the most discriminating eye. Certainly, however, she was not old—he had an idea that she would tell him her exact age if he asked her. While he could not call her beautiful, she was something immensely better—she was alive, human, interesting, and interested. The fact that she did not take her "mission" over-seriously proved that she was also sensible beyond most women. Yes, that was it. Miss Norine Evans was a perfectly sensible, unspoiled young person, who showed the admirable effects of clean living and clean thinking coupled with a normal, sturdy constitution. O'Reilly told himself that here was a girl who could pour tea, nurse a sick man, or throw a baseball.

And she was as good as her promise. She did not interrupt when, during dinner, Alvarado told Johnnie to talk about his latest experience in Cuba.

"She doesn't seem to care what she says," O'Reilly murmured. "But—I'll put a flea in Enriquez' ear."

"Put it in writing, please." There was a wait. "Now read it to me."

"Good." Miss Evans fairly purred over the telephone. "Send it to me by messenger right away; that's a dear. I'm at Doctor Alvarado's house, and he's beside himself with joy. Thanks, awfully. You're so nice." A moment, and she was back in the dining room, facing her two friends—a picture of triumph. "You have nothing more to say about it," she quoted. "The provisional government of Cuba, through its New York representatives, extends to Miss Norine Evans an invitation to visit its temporary headquarters in the Sierra de—something-or-other, and deems it an honor to have her as its guest so long as she wishes to remain there. Now then, let's celebrate."

She executed a dance step, plunked herself down into her chair. She rattled her cup and saucer noisily, crying, "Fill them up, Doctor Gloom. Let's drink to Cuba Libre."

Johnnie managed to smile as he raised his demitasse. "Here's to my success as a chaperon," said he. "I'm distasteful by the Spaniards, and now the Cubans will hate me. I can see happy days ahead."

O'Reilly arose early the next morning and hurried down to the office of the junta, hoping that he could convince Mr. Enriquez of the folly of allowing Norine Evans to have her way. But his respect for Miss Evans' energy and initiative deepened when, on arriving at 56 New Street, he discovered that she had forestalled him and was even then closeted with the man he had come to see. Johnnie waited unobtrusively; he was dismayed when the girl finally appeared, with Enriquez in tow, for the man's face was radiant.

"It's all settled," she announced, at sight of O'Reilly. "I've speeded them up."

"You're an early riser," the latter remarked. "I hardly expected—"

Enriquez broke in. "Such enthusiasm! Such ardor! She whirls a person off his feet."

"It seems that the junta lacks money for another expedition, so I've made up the deficit. We'll be off in a week."

"Really? Then you're actually—going?"

"Of course. Don't be hateful, and argumentative, or I'll begin to think you're a born chaperon," Miss Evans said.

"We do the best we can, with our equipment."

"Well, I'll supply better equipment, and I'll handle it myself. I'm in earnest. You shouldn't stop me!"

The physician stirred uneasily. "It's

utterly absurd," he expostulated. "Some women might do it, but you're not the sort. You are—pardon me—a most attractive young person. You'd be thrown among rough men."

"Mr. O'Reilly will look out for me. But, for that matter, I can take care of myself. Oh, it's of no use trying to discourage me. I always have my own way; I'm completely spoiled."

"Your family will never consent," O'Reilly ventured; whereupon Miss Evans laughed.

"I haven't such a thing. I'm alone and unaccompanied. No girl was ever so fortunate. But wait—I'll settle this whole thing in a minute." She quitted the table, ran to Alvarado's telephone, and called a number.

"She's after Enriquez," groaned the physician. "He's weak; he can't refuse her anything."

"I don't want a woman on my hands," O'Reilly whispered, fiercely. "Suppose she got sick? Good Lord! I'd have to nurse her." He wiped a sudden moisture from his brow.

"Oh, she won't get sick. She'll probably nurse you—and all the other men. You'll like it, too, and you will all fall in love with her—everybody does—and start fighting among yourselves. There! She has Enriquez. Listen!"

Johnnie shivered apprehensively at the directness with which Miss Evans put her request. "You understand I want to go and see for myself," she was saying. "If you need medicines I'll give them—busts of the nastiest stuff I can buy. I'll organize a field hospital. Oh, very well, call it a bribe, if you like. Anyhow, I've fully determined to go, and Mr. O'Reilly has volunteered to take care of me. He's charmed with the idea." Miss Evans giggled. "That means you'll have to take him along, too."

There followed a pause during which the two men exchanged dismayed glances.

"She doesn't seem to care what she says," O'Reilly murmured. "But—I'll put a flea in Enriquez' ear."

"Put it in writing, please." There was a wait. "Now read it to me."

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The physician stirred uneasily. "It's

exclaimed. "Come! Make up your mind to endure me. And now you're going to help me buy my tropical outfit."

With a smile and a nod at Enriquez she took O'Reilly's arm and bore him away.

The days of idle waiting that followed were trying, even to one of O'Reilly's philosophical habit of mind. He could learn nothing about the junta's plans, and, owing to his complete uncertainty, he was unable to get work.

At last there came a message which brought them great joy. Enriquez directed them to be in readiness to leave Jersey City at seven o'clock the following morning. Neither Johnnie nor Leslie Branch slept much that night.

As they waited in the huge, barlike station Enriquez appeared with Norine Evans upon his arm. The girl's color was high; she was tremulous with excitement. Leslie Branch, who saw her for the first time, emitted a low whistle of surprise.

"Glory be! That goddess!" he cried. When Norine took his hand, bloodless hand in her warm grasp and flashed him her frank, friendly smile, he capitulated instantly.

Enriquez was introducing a newcomer now, one Major Ramos, a square-jawed forceful Cuban, who, it seemed, was to be in command of the expedition.

"My duties end here," Enriquez explained. "Major Ramos will take charge of you, and you must do exactly as he directs. Ask no questions, for he won't answer them. Good-by and good luck!"

When he had gone the three Americans followed their new guide through the iron gates.

Major Ramos proved that he knew how to obey orders even though the other members of his party did not. He remained utterly deaf to Miss Evans' entreaties that he let her know something about the plans of the expedition; he would not even tell her where he was taking her, where the other filibusters had assembled, or from what port their ship would sail.

When Philadelphia, Washington, then Baltimore, and finally Richmond were left behind, Miss Evans was, in truth, ready to explode, and her two companions were in a similar frame of mind.

It was not until the train was approaching Charleston that Major Ramos finally announced: "This is the end of our journey; the other members of the expedition are here. But I must ask you not to talk with them or with any strangers for our friends are being watched by the police in the employ of the Spanish minister at Washington and by United States deputy marshals. One little indiscretion might ruin everything."

The hotel to which Major Ramos led his guests appeared to be well filled; there were many Cubans in the lobby, and the air was heavy with the aroma of their strong, black cigarettes.

As the major entered they turned toward him and expected faces toward him and they eyed his companions with frank curiosity. Miss Evans became the target for more than one warmly admiring glance.

As for O'Reilly, the familiar odor of those Cuban cigarettes, the snatches of Spanish conversation which he overheard, awoke in him a great excitement; he realized with an odd thrill that these eager, dark-visaged men were now his friends and comrades, and that those Americans loitering watchfully among them were his enemies—the spies of whom Ramos had spoken. There were at least a score of the latter, and all were plainly stamped with the distinctive marks of their calling. That they, too, were interested in the latest arrivals was soon made evident by their efforts to get acquainted.

On the next afternoon word was quietly passed to get ready, and the filibusters, carrying their scant hand baggage, began to leave the hotel in groups, followed, of course, by the watchful spies.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

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## Dinner Stories

Dr. J. P. Naylor, head of the physics department of the University of Pennsylvania, was walking down a slippery sidewalk and, hitting a particularly icy patch, fell down.

H. M. Gorrell, Dr. Naylor's assistant, was following him. "You are somewhat of an architect, aren't you, doctor?" asked Gorrell.

"You are making blue prints. A Scot and an Englishman who were walking down the street together stopped to purchase a couple of rosy apples. The Englishman, on taking a bite of his, immediately began to sneeze. 'I believe I've swallowed a cold,' he exclaimed.

"Well, well, mon, an' what if ye did?" said the Scot. "Twill put new life into ye!"

"Where have you been, Mary Ann?"

"I've been to the girls' improvement class, ma'am," was the maid's reply.

"Well, what did the minister say to you?"

"He said, 'You tell him who your mistress was.'"

"Please, ma'am, he said I wasn't to give notice, as I intended, but that I was to consider you as my burden—and bear it."

"This man says you owe him money, Sam," said the judge.

"Well, why don't you pay him?"

"Why, I ain't got nothin' to pay him with, judge."

"To tell de bones' truth, judge, specks my wife has felled down on de job!"

DELAVAN

Delavan, April 20.—Private Arthur J. Moran and Private Donald McCoy are here from Camp Grant for an over-night visit.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. and family are expected here this evening from Douglas, Arizona.

Miss Mayme Bridges of Geneva, who teaches in the Finch school, is spending the week end with her cousin, Mrs. Ed. Delavan.

The members and friends of the Women's Relief Corps, who were present at the Thimble Bree given at the home of the president, Mrs. H. E. Beamsley on Friday afternoon, numbered seventy-five ladies. A very pleasant afternoon was enjoyed by all. The refreshments were furnished cafeteria style by the committee, Mrs. Beamsley, Mrs. Bangs, Mrs. Brabazon, Mrs. Brodland, Mrs. Canthoff, and Mrs. Margaret Gage. The collection taken for the afternoon amounted to \$3.25.

Miss Ruth Brabazon has gone to Milwaukee to spend Sunday with her mother, who is recovering from the effects of an operation.

Mrs. Leo Seaver of Milwaukee, is at the home of her mother, Mrs. John Colby.

Other names from Delavan mentioned in the draft call for May 1 were: Emil August Schunicher, Gottfried John Gerwick, and Harry John Murphy. The latter, young man, is stationed at Kansas City in the employ of the Alcholic car company and is expected home to make preparations for his call to duty.

The Y. M. Social club gave a dance in their club room Friday evening. Mrs. E. Hall and Leo Kenney furnished the music.

Mrs. James Conithard is again ill at her home on McDowell street.

P. J. Sutter was here from Chicago on Monday, in charge of Henry Benjamin, who has his Delavan Lake buildings repainted and the interior of the house redecorated. He started for New York City to be gone three weeks.

S. P. Wells is at his south shore residence at the lake.

Mrs. George Willey, Mrs. Margaret Gage and Mrs. Eugene Thorne of Delavan were Delavan callers yesterday.

Miss Zada Goodwin is expected home today from Milwaukee.

Harold Douglas of Lake Geneva, who was here Friday evening and attended the show.

Fred Hewes came up from Beloit on Thursday evening and made a short visit with the home folks.

The Country Efficiency club held a very interesting meeting at the home of Mrs. Frank Kniskern last Thursday afternoon. The meeting and program were called to order by the following manner: Club song, flag pledge and salute. Roll call, household hints, Reading origin of the Red Cross, Mrs. Perry Kniskern. Song, Knitting, Mrs. Perry Kniskern. Reading, Work for Willing Hands, Mrs. Glenn Nichols. Reading, Can't Give Another Penny, Mrs. P. Kniskern. Reading, A Little Bit for the Red Cross, Mrs. Thomas Knight. Instrumental music, Mrs. Frank Kniskern. Reading, The Slackers, Mrs. Perry Kniskern. An Hour a Day Club, Mrs. Clarence Kniskern. Mrs. J. W. Johnson of Beloit gave a talk on her trip to Detroit to visit her son, who is an aviation volunteer. Mrs. Cummings read work by another club. The club plans to have a market day on the city street here in the fall. Each lady promised to contribute a certain amount of garden produce and several of the ladies pledged themselves to set a hen and donate the chickens raised to this sale. The receipts of which will be given to the Red Cross. Mrs. J. C. Mitchell will en-



## The Welding of the Nation.

Hard on the heels of early railway pioneers who followed the trails of Indian and buffalo, Western Union wires criss-crossed the country.

Today the quick, cheap, indispensable service of the greatest telegraph system the world has ever known is an essential factor in the welding of the Nation.

Telegrams—Day Letters—Night Letters  
Cablegrams—Money Transferred by Wire

## THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.

Mr. Croft suffered from an attack of gall stones Friday and Dr. Pike was called from Whitewater to prescribe for him. He is comfortable at the present writing and expects to be out again in a day or so.

Mr. and Mrs. Richmond went to Milton Junction Saturday to attend the funeral of a relative.

Edwin Ziltmer was a Milwaukee visitor Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Burt Collins spent Saturday in Delavan.

NOTICE—Gazette is on sale at Russak's Drug Store, opposite the Post Office.

Orfordville, April 20.—Richard Egan transacted business in Monroe on Saturday.

Ole O. Williams has engaged with the Light and Power company and commenced work at the plant on Monday morning.

A. W. Palmer of Spring Valley, is reported as being quite seriously ill. At last reports he was said to be gaining.

Chas. Taylor will deliver an address at the Center school house on Monday evening in the interests of the sale of Liberty bonds.

Del Bell Eberhard had completed his packing of tobacco and the warehouse was closed on Friday for the season.

Barley Welley of Hunkock, Wisconsin, arrived in the village on Friday evening and will assume the principalship of the graded school. Mr. Congdon having resigned to enter military camp.

The auction sale of the effects of the late Mrs. Mickelson was well attended and good prices prevailed on Saturday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey Bertram are preparing over the arrival of a baby boy that came to their home on Friday morning. Both mother and child are reported as doing well.

Mrs. Helen of the town of Plymouth, went to Janesville on Saturday and entered Mercy hospital where she underwent an operation.

ZIMA

Lima, April 20.—Messrs. C. A. Anderson, G. A. Millard and Willard Reese went to Whitewater Tuesday evening and enlisted in the home guard.

It is permissible to kill a hen now. Mr. and Mrs. H. Shirell attended the funeral of a relative in Milwaukee on Monday.

Mrs. Hayes of Chicago, visited her brother, A. L. Sullivan on Sunday.

Found Dead in Currence.

Madden Rock, Wis., April 22.—Hiram De Long of Elmwood was found dead in that village sitting in a currence in which he had hidden home from a dance. A bruise on the temple was the only sign of violence. It is supposed that he was stupefied by an accidental blow and then choked to death as the collar of his coat was caught in the buggy top. He leaves a large family.

Mothers! Here's Something New For Croup and Cold Troubles

An External Treatment That Replaces Internal "Dosing." You Can Let the Children Run Out doors in All Weathers and Get Their Needed Fresh Air and Exercise.

Growing children need plenty of fresh air and outdoor exercise and this exposure is bound to cause some colds. These colds should not be neglected, and yet, mothers know that constant "dosing" is bad for the delicate stomachs of children.

The best protection is plenty of fresh air in the bedroom, and at the first signs of trouble a prompt application of the Southern external "VapoRub" treatment. Vick's VapoRub. You simply rub it well over the throat and chest, and cover with a warm flannel cloth.

Leave the covering loose around the neck, as the body heat releases medication.

NO ADVANCE IN PRICE — 25c, 50c, \$1.00







## Mrs. Dorr Finds American Fighting Men In France On Edge And Eager For The Fray

Louis Stopped and Narrow-chested a Few Months Ago Now Splendid Men and Keen to Be "On the Fighting Job."

By RHETA CHILDE DORR.

With the American Expeditionary Force in France.—A sector of the Lorraine front, north-west of Toul, is now being held by American troops. The news of the war department will be old news long before this reaches the United States, but it will still be full of portent and surprise to thousands of American fathers and mothers, wives and sweethearts, to whom the words "Lorraine" and "Toul" have no geographical definiteness, but are mere words full of mystery and fear.

I have lately returned from a three days' motor trip into the war zone—a trip which took me so near the Lorraine front that the low matter of the guns floated on every gust of wind; so near that I was able to touch hands and exchange greetings with men waiting, packs on backs, for the order to go forward into the trenches. Much that was menacing and strange I saw there, but no fear nor any shadow of fear.

### BOMBS SPARE TOUT

The Toul sector, as it is called, is part of the French front in a narrow strip of northeastern France, drained by two Moselle rivers—the Meuse and the Moselle. Toul itself is an ancient walled town, some distance behind the lines. Some sixty kilometers (thirty-seven and a half miles) to the north-east lies Lunenburg Verdun. And east of that, the distance, almost in a straight line, is Nancy, the capital of old Lorraine before the Germans stole its head and heart.

Lately the German airplanes have been systematically bombing Nancy, and today the city seems doomed to follow Reims and Louvain into the limbo of vanished beautiful things. Toul the German bombs have spared so far.

Peaceful enough, France appeared as I approached the war zone from the south. Spring was in the air, the state of a cold wind and a wet clinging snow that fell intermittently during these days and nights. The fields surrounding the low villages had been recently plowed, and the soil was dark, smothered and kerchiefed, solidly dug and harrowed just as their grandfathers did the white potatoes. The great—great—great—the border near these very farms; just as their ancestors did during numberless wars of old.

Straight and white for miles ran the ribboned highways between their avenues of tall poplars. But soon the roads began to show holes worn by wheels of heavy war trucks and gun carriages, and led to the right and left put on a strange and sinister dress.

Without the aid of plow or harrow, the heavy trucks, loaded with a harvest of barbed wire entanglements, mazes so wound and woven, so thick and strong that only repeated shellings from heavy guns could level them. To me they looked like some devilish parody of the rich vineyards I had seen only a week ago terracing the hills of southern France.

Other reminders there were, of combat, defenses so far removed that I exclaimed, "Surely the Germans could never get as far as this." "Probably not," was the reply of the officer who was personally conducting our party of correspondents. "But we are not taking any chances. Suppose our men were forced to retreat. Well, here are our defenses waiting for them."

Our motor car was no longer alone on the long high road to the front. It was now in company with many chocolate-colored motor trucks and ambulances, all with "U. S. A." and a string of identity numbers painted on the sides. The motor trucks carried loads of supplies, the ambulances men, some of them foot soldiers, mostly Americans, huddled in as we passed. Others we saw in the distance, dying and dying. The road over which we traveled was level and dry, but the country was a sea of mud.

Our immediate objective was a village too small to deserve a name (except on war maps). It is about the size of a village, it is safe to venture out without a gas mask, and it is a distributing point along this particular sector for American troops and their supplies. The road leading into the village and the main street when we reached it were choked with motor trucks, ambulances, mules and men. If we had luck, our officers would tell us, we might find soldiers either going or coming from the trenches. As we worked our way into the village, through mud a foot deep, and a maze of barbed wire, I was continually transported back in imagination to a warm November day in New York. Again I was standing on Fifth Avenue, watching with half a million others, a thousand newly drafted men starting for training camps on Long Island and in New Jersey. New York was giving the men a great send-off, banners, cheers, and from the marble balcony of the Union club a review party of distinguished men, some of them veteran officers of the Civil War.

AS TO WAR IN NEW YORK. The marching men, to tell the truth, were a pretty weedy and ill-conditioned lot, city-bred most of them, in downy, looking less than their average of twenty-three years. They struggled and panted under their loads of suit cases, canvas kit bags, bundles and other camp necessities. Their faces wore expressions of anxiety and fatigue, and a few looked almost terror-stricken. In the crowds that lined the avenue were many mothers, wives and sweethearts of the men, and their expressions of distress were frequently keenly local. Above the blaze of the bands their voices floated shrilly: "There he is—there's Henry! Oh, my God!"

"Able! Ach, mein Sohn!" "Oh! Oh! Isn't it too horrible! All those boys going to their death! It was a swift look backward, and it vanished quickly, leaving with me a sudden ambition, vain perhaps, but strong and fervent nevertheless. I wanted to show the American army in France to its women folks at home. I wanted to take Henry's wife and Able's mother and all the lonely women over the long trail I had traveled in the last six weeks. Through straggling villages, where men and horses shared billets in stone barns; through training camps, practice fields, engineering and aviation stations, rest camps and hospital units.

Without glossing over any of the hardships, the privations, the toll and danger of war, I wanted to translate to women some of the inspiration and spiritual growth that spring out of hardship, toll and danger. I wanted to begin right there, in that village, behind the Lorraine front, where the mud ankle deep and half frozen, made it difficult to hurry, hurry, as my officer escort bade me. If I was to see, for the first time, a regiment of American soldiers off to the front line trenches.

AS THEY ARE IN FRANCE. A quarter of a mile from the point where I had to leave the motor car, the regiment stood at ease on one of the narrow streets. It was a regiment of drafted men, not regulars, and this was to be their first taste of fighting, their baptism of fire, men have termed it. Ready? Physically yes, you could see that much at a glance. These soldiers who six or eight months ago would have sent for an express wagon to carry more than could be contained listed in the classified columns,

worth it, every cent. Who wouldn't fight for those mountains and those grape fields running up them like a

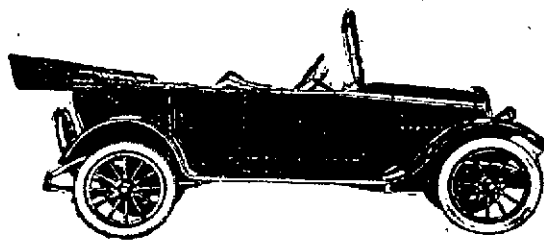
regular park?" "Where do you come from, man?" asked a man with a Georgia address stenciled on his knapsack. I told him, and he remarked that I certainly favored a young lady in Atlanta to whom he was very partial. He hadn't seen Aix-les-Bains, but gave him Atlanta for a sure enough city. He was going to live there after the war. Thus we chatted on light topics all

up and down the line. A young man who told me that he belonged to the 1913 class in the University of Chicago urged me quite earnestly not to leave the village without sampling the doughnuts fried fresh every day by the girls in the Salvation Army, but directly back of us. "They fry nearly fifteen hundred doughnuts every day," he told me, "and they don't last long enough to get cold." Nobody in sight was muttering prayers, and

nobody gave me any messages of farewell. Many of the men, and practically the entire juvenile population of the village, which hung fondly around the motor car, were shouting "CUT OUT THE DRILL!" "How do you feel about going out to kill your first German?" I asked. I wanted a story, if there was one in the regiment. "Got to begin some time. Might as well begin now," was the indifferent

response. Some of the men showed eagerness of a kind. "That's what we came for, isn't it?" We came to fight, and I say, for the love of Mike, cut out some of the drill and let us fight." "Don't you kind of dread the war and cold of the trenches?" I asked. They laughed. "Say, boss," called one man, "the trenches haven't got anything on the barn I've been sleeping in since last October."

# Claims Are All Right—But Only Proofs Count



"Most Miles Per Gallon"  
"Most Miles on Tires"

## Maxwell Motor Cars

Touring Car... \$ 825  
Roadster... 825  
Touring, with All-Weather Top... 935  
5-Pass. Sedan... 1275  
6-Pass. Town Car 1275

All prices f. o. b. Detroit  
Wire wheels regular equipment  
with Sedan and Town Car

### PRICE FIXING SYSTEM IN GERMANY A FAILURE

Washington, April 22.—Profiteering is rampant in Germany in spite of the Imperial Government's regulations and the system of price fixing has been a total failure, according to an investigation of German news dispatches made by the Department of Labor and made public today.

A translation of an article drawn from the Neuste Zeit, a weekly journal of the German Socialist-Democratic party, appearing in this month's report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, charges that the upper classes of Germany are rolling in wealth, while the masses of the population are being reduced to poverty to pay for the war.

The German Government is charged with debasing the currency by the issuance of paper money, and that instead of taxing the people directly for the huge war expenditures, it resorts to the expedient of loans. Certain classes are permitted to exploit the others with "good" prices and are required to put at the disposal of the Government the money derived from exorbitant profits. The particular class of profiteers who buy the war bonds correspond to the popularly termed "Junker" party, which controls agriculture through the great estates and commerce and industry through large investments.

The possibilities for enormous profits have been caused by the war, the article says, and the Government is partly guilty for the increase in prices. Not only has the government depreciated the currency, weakening its buying power, but at the beginning of the war it also paid fabulous prices for war materials in order to accelerate the adaptation of industry to war needs. Under pressure of the continuing masses of the population, the Government has in some measure counteracted this endeavor through the fixing of maximum prices, but it has done so unwillingly and only against the worst excesses.

Price fixing has failed, the article continues. Shortly after the war broke out consumers began clamoring for maximum prices. Immediately after these were established a large part of the well-to-do consumers, in conjunction with producers and dealers, set out to evade them. Articles on which prices are regulated disappear from the market over night and become only obtainable for those who do not care how high a price they pay. Instead of acting as protection for the poor, price fixing appears to have simply banished certain foods from their tables. As a check to this laws were passed which regulated the amounts which could be sold to each consumer. This resulted in a flourishing secret trade in rationed articles at exorbitant prices.

Flour, butter and other foodstuffs are said to bring in illicit trade five times as much and more as they would be if acquired legally through food cards. This sort of thing has gone on so until the workman finds that because of high prices his wages are no longer sufficient to purchase the necessities of life.

### Daily Thought.

What we want to see is one who can breast into the world, do a man's work and still preserve his first and pure enjoyment of existence.—Stevenson.

### Optimistic Thought.

We should treat a keen man as we would a razor, cautiously and tenderly.

Bargains in most everything are to carry more than could be contained listed in the classified columns,

Any maker may claim for his product all the qualities there are. That is his privilege. He may even think his claims are justified.

You read the advertisements, so you know that makers, as a rule, are not over modest in that regard.

If you believe them all, they all make super-cars.

In your experience, that theory doesn't hold.

Maxwell is different.

We never claim anything we cannot prove.

As a matter of fact we never have claimed anything for this Maxwell that has not already been proved in public test and under official observation.

Maxwell claims are not therefore claims in the ordinary sense—they are statements of fact—proven facts.

They are, in every case, matters of official record attested under oath.

For example: The famous 22,000-mile Non-Stop run was made with the Maxwell every minute under observation of the A. A. officials.

That still remains a world's record—the world's record of reliability.

That particular test proved about all that anyone could ask or desire of a motor car.

Among other things it still stands the world's long distance speed record.

Just consider—44 days and nights without a stop, at an average speed of 25 miles per hour!

And that, not by a \$2,000 car, but by a stock model Maxwell listing at \$825.

You will recall perhaps that a famous high powered, high priced six in a transcontinental trip made 28 miles average over a period of five days and eleven hours.

Now compare those two feats—one of less than six days, the other of 44 days. You know automobiles—which was the greater test?

Is there any comparison on grounds either of speed or endurance?

Proves you don't need to pay more than \$825 to obtain all the qualities you can desire in a motor car—if you select a Maxwell.

For that Maxwell Non-Stop run was made, not on a track but over rough country roads and through city traffic—average of all kinds of going.

And—listen to this.

So certain were we of the condition of the Maxwell at the end of that great feat, we announced that at the stroke of eleven on a certain morning, the car would stop in front of the City Hall, Los Angeles, for the Mayor to break the seal.

Five seconds after he had pulled the switch plug and stopped the motor after the 44 days and nights continuous running, she was started again and off on a thousand mile jaunt to visit various Maxwell dealers.

How is that for precision—certainty of action? That incident brought a storm of applause from the assembled thousands.

Hill climbing?—this Maxwell holds practically every record worth mentioning—especially in the West where the real hills are.

The Mount Wilson record—nine and one-half miles, 6,000 feet elevation!—was taken by a stock Maxwell.

Two months ago a 12-cylinder car beat that record by two minutes.

Then—three days later—a stock Maxwell went out and beat that 12-cylinder record by thirty seconds! Pretty close going for such a distance and such a climb—wasn't it?

So Maxwell still holds the Mount Wilson honors.

Ready to defend it against all comers too, at any time—a stock Maxwell against any stock or special chassis.

Economy—also a matter of official record.

Others may claim—Maxwell proves.

Thousands of Maxwell owners throughout the United States on the same day averaged 29.4 miles per gallon of gasoline.

Not dealers or factory experts, mind you, but owners—thousands of them—driving their own Maxwells.

Nor were they new Maxwells—the contest was made by 1915, 16, and 17 models, many of which had seen tens of thousands miles of service—three years' use.

Nor could they choose their own road or weather conditions—all kinds were encountered in the various sections of the country.

Good roads and bad—level country and mountainous regions—heat and cold—sunshine and rain—asphalt and mud.

And the average was 29.4 miles per gallon!

There's economy for you. And under actual average driving conditions—not laboratory test.

But that isn't all.

The greatest achievement of this Maxwell was in its showing of speed and reliability and economy all in the same run.

In that 44 days-and-nights Non-Stop run, though no thought was given to either speed or economy, it still remains a fact of official record that the Maxwell averaged 22 miles per gallon and 25 miles per hour.

Now you know that speed costs—and that economy tests are usually made at slow-speed—closed-throttle, thin-mixture conditions.

You know too that you can obtain economy of fuel by building and adjusting for that one condition.

Speed you can get by building for speed. Any engineer can do that.

But to obtain that combination of speed and economy with the wonderful reliability shown in that 44-days Non-Stop run—that car must be a Maxwell.